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a little pronounced. And I find precisely the same modification of structure in a well-marked, purchased specimen collected in the Pyrenees; as in other European ones. In the fruit, while not in this really separable from the foreign plant, ours is variously emphasized; the New Mexican specimens offering flat and well-margined, glaucous-pruinose apothecia, and those from Washington Territory naked ones, in which the disk finally equals and surpasses the margin, and the fruit becomes curiously glyphidoid-difform, an anamorphosis to be observed now in extreme forms of *L. cinerea*, v. *gibbosa*, Nyl. (California; H. Mann) and noticeably enough prefigured, in both lichens, by the *Pertusaria*-like younger conditions. The described margin of the disk of *L. melanaspis* is indistinct or obsolete commonly here, as it appears to be, for the most part, elsewhere.

But I have also to notice a fruticulose member of a genus not before known to exhibit this kind of thallus:

STAUROTHELE BRANDEGEI, *sp. nov.* — Thallo fruticuloso (alt. 3–5$^{\text{mm.}}$) erecto, e tereti ramulis dactylinis obsesso mox compresso et superne dilatato lobatoque, in crustam verrucosam plus minus stipato, fusco, subtus dilutius; apotheciis globosis (lat. 0$^{\text{mm.}}$,3–5). Sporæ solitariæ visæ, muriformi-multiloculares, nigro-fuscæ, longit. 0$^{\text{mm.}}$,026–50, crassit 0$^{\text{mm.}}$, 020–24, paraphysibus diffluxis.

Mountains of Washington Territory; T. S. Brandegee, in herb. Sprague. The internal structure of the thallus offers no differences from that of the *umbrina*-stock. This group, which is not uncommon both west of the Rocky Mountains and in the Appalachian system, offers other marked evidences of its superior rank in the Tribe, exhibiting now an effigurate and even lobulate circumference, which, scarcely more than hypothalline in the European *Dermatocarpon Ambrosianum*, Mass. (*Lich. Ital.* n. 30) is here (in the eastern *S. Drummondii* and *S. Petersii*) very distinctly thalline, and occurs (in Oregon specimens very close to *S. umbrina*, in herb. Sprague) with much the aspect of a reduced form of *Lecanora molybdina* (Wahl.) Ach. Hymenial gonidia of *S. Brandegei* oblong, guttated, 0$^{\text{mm.}}$,006–12 long, and 0$^{\text{mm.}}$, 0025–40 thick.

New Species of Fungi.

By CHAS. H. PECK.

POLYPORUS DELECTANS.—Pileus sessile, convex or subtriquetrous, frequently elongated, simple or subimbricated, fleshy-fibrous, becoming corky, azonate, glabrous or slightly floccose-tomentose, uneven, white becoming yellowish, the margin acute; pores plain or slightly concave, decurrent, large, unequal, subrotund or angular, whitish, the dissepiments at length acute, dentate or lacerate; spores subglobose or broadly elliptical, .00025 to .0003 in. long. Pileus 2 to 4 inches long, about 2 inches broad.

Prostrate trunks in woods. Ohio; A. P. Morgan. The species belongs to the Anodermei, section Carnosi, and is related to such species as *P. lacteus*, *P. destructor*, etc. From the former its large pores will distinguish it, from the latter its paler color and the entire absence of zones both without and within, and from *P. molliusculus* both the absence of zones and the much thicker substance will separate it. According to Professor Morgan's notes, the dissepiments are at first thick and obtuse. In the dried specimens they are thin, acute and uneven or dentate. They do not become distinctly flexuous or labyrinthiform, and their length is scarcely equal to the thickness of the flesh of the pileus.

MYRIADOPORUS, *Gen. nov.*

Hymenium cellular-porous; pores of the surface shallow, open, the others imbedded in the hymenium, variously directed, short, closed, inseparable from each other and from the hymenophore.

This is a singular genus of Polyporei, at present represented by two species, both of which are resupinate and bear a striking resemblance to certain resupinate species of *Polyporus.* I have not been able to find spores in either species, and can scarcely avoid the suspicion that both may be abnormal developments of species of *Polyporus.* Still, the structure is so peculiar that I have thought best to describe it. The pores do not, as in *Polyporus*, form vertical, parallel tubes, but rather cells or short tubes variously directed, so that a vertical section of the hymenium, as well as a horizontal one is porous. In the thickening of the hymenium, new pores are begun and old ones are closed from time to time and are thereby changed into cells or vesicular cavities. In both species the pores are minute, and sometimes contiguous ones run into each other.

MYRIADOPORUS ADUSTUS.—Hymenium about one line thick, distinct from the whitish or pale cream-colored subiculum, from which it is separated by a definite line, grayish-black, varying slightly in color within, wherefore appearing substratose in a vertical section; pores minute, those of the surface unequal, somewhat angular, occasionally confluent.

Decaying wood. Ohio; Morgan.

The hymenium closely resembles in color that of *Polyporus adustus*, and the subicular hymenophore is very similar in hue to the corresponding part of that *Polyporus*, so that our plant might at first sight be taken for a resupinate form of that fungus. It forms a statum two inches or more in length, and, when separated from the matrix, rolls up in drying. The stratified appearance of a vertical section of the hymenium is apparently due entirely to a variation in color and not to any interruption in the structure.

Polyporus induratus, Pk , 31st Museum Report, p. 37, has a similar structure, and, if the genus shall prove to be a valid one, this will stand as *Myriadoporus induratus.* In it the hymenium is concolorous with, and inseparable from, the subiculum. The general appearance and color of the fungus are suggestive of *Polyporus obducens.*

VALSA MINUTELLA.—Pustules minute; perithecia six to twenty in a pustule, nestling in the bark, crowded, black; ostiola erumpent in a minute subferruginous disk which is closely surrounded by the ruptured epidermis, black; asci short, clavate or subfusiform, scarcely pedicellate, .0009 to .0012 in. long, .0002 to .00025 in. broad, spores allantoid, crowded, .0002 to .00025 in. long.

Bark of beech (*Fagus ferruginea*), Canada; Professor J. Macoun.

Very small in all its parts and readily recognized by its minute pustules and subferruginous disk.

VALSA GRISEA.—Pustules small, perithecia four to fifteen in a pustule, nestling in the inner bark, their necks converging and piercing the small, orbicular, erumpent, grayish or brownish disk; ostiola punctiform, black; asci clavate, .002 to .0024 in. long; spores allantoid, colorless, .0004 to .0005 in. long.

Dead branches of ash (*Fraxinus Americana*) and of maple (*Acer rubrum*), Canada; Macoun.

The pustules are often arranged in rows. The grayish disk becomes darker with age.

VALSA FRAXININA.—Pustules small; perithecia minute, three to ten in a pustule, nestling in the inner bark; ostiola minute, punctiform, black; asci subclavate, .002 to .0024 in. long, .0003 in. broad; spores allantoid, crowded, colorless, .0005 to .0007 in. long, .00016 to .0002 in. broad.

Dead branches of ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), Canada; Macoun.

Closely related to the preceding species, from which its larger spores and the absence of a grayish, pulverulent disk will separate it.

VALSARIA PURPUREA.—Pustules prominent, erumpent, covered with a purplish tomentum; perithecia six to twenty in a pustule, crowded, subglobose, black; ostiola piercing the tomentum, rostrate, cylindrical or elongated-conical, rugged, sometimes curved or flexuous, black; asci cylindrical, paraphysate, .003 to .0045 in. long, .0004 in. broad; spores uniseriate, colored, oblong-elliptical, uniseptate, .0006 to .00065 in. long, .0003 to .00035 in broad.

Dead bark of ash. Canada; Macoun.

Remarkable for, and easily known by, the purplish tomentum of the pustules.

HYPOMYCES XYLOPHILUS.—Subiculum effused, whitish; perithecia numerous, crowded, small, subflavid, with a blunt ostiolum; asci cylindrical, .0035 to .0045 in. long, .00025 to .0003 in. broad; spores simple, uniseriate, subfusiform, .0006 to .0007 in. long, .0002 to .00025 in. broad.

Decaying wood. Ohio; Morgan.

The species is remarkable for its peculiar habitat. By reason of its simple spores it belongs to the subgenus Peckiella.

PYRENOPHORA DEPRESSA.—Perithecia .010 to .014 in. broad, depressed or collapsed, at first covered by the epidermis, then erumpent or naked, black, sometimes surrounded at the base by a few appressed, black, radiating filaments, furnished above with a few short, erect or divergent, straight, black, setæ; asci cylindrical or subclavate, .0045 to .006 in. long; spores crowded or obliquely monostichous, oblong or subovate, triseptate, with one or two longitudinal septa, colored, .0011 to .0014 in. long, .0006 to .0008 in. broad.

Dead stems of *Arabis*. California; M. E. Jones.

PYRENOPHORA FENESTRATA.—Perithecia .011 to .015 in. broad, depressed, at first covered by the epidermis, then erumpent or becoming naked, hispid with a few straight, divergent, black setæ; asci fugacious; spores oblong, fenestrate, deeply colored, black in the mass, .0016 to .002 in. long, .0007 to .0009 in. broad, with about seven transverse septa, generally constricted in the middle.

Dead stems of herbs. Utah; Jones.